

**INFORMATION REPORT**

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COUNTRY Roads

DATE CERTD. 22 March 1948

**SUBJECT** Colonization of the Recovered Territories

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE  
ACQUIRED

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NO. OF ENCL.

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**SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.**

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The Department of Health's recommendations concerning the physical condition of the patient should be used as criteria for the treatment and care of the patient. It is the responsibility of the physician to make the recommendations to the hospital and to the individual patient. The physician should be advised to refer the patient to a specialist if necessary.

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1. The following table shows the gradual change in population of the Recovered Territories as a result of Polish colonization efforts:

<u>Date</u>	<u>German Residents</u>	<u>Polish Residents</u>
1939	7,000,000	1,000,000
Aug 1945	?	2,000,000
Feb 1946	2,170,000	2,700,000
Sep 1946	?	4,000,000
Jul 1947	350,000	4,100,000

Of the 4,100,000 Poles who entered the Recovered Territories between 1939 and Jul 47, 2 million were from central and eastern Poland, and the balance, from Germany, Italy, France, and England.

- On 16 Nov 47 real estate property rights are to be legalized and transferred to the new owners in all counties of lower Silesia. Because of the technical work involved in the measurement of plots, each county will be divided into an average of three administrative areas. County commissioners will have the responsibility for allotting buildings as well as land. Priority will be determined by the settlers' dates of arrival, and farms of from six to nine hectares will be permitted. Artisans are to receive only one hectare. Farms of over three hectares are to be supplied with two cows, a team of draft horses or bullocks, and such farm equipment as threshing machines, ploughs, carts, harrows, etc. Farmers with less than three hectares will receive no animals or equipment and will be forced to surrender any they may already own.
- Settlers are to pay for their farms in annual installments due over a period of 20 years. Animals must be paid for, however, by 30 Jun 48. A horse will cost 40-120 thousand zlotys; a bullock, 40-60 thousand zlotys; and a cow, 25-50 thousand zlotys;
- Most of the colonists in Klodzko county are now war veterans. They are mainly farmers who, unlike the colonists during the German occupation, do not much work in the factories.

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

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COUNTRY Poland  
 SUBJECT Coal Industry  
 PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]  
 DATE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

DATE DISTR. 19 March 1948

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(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
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1. Poland's Three Year Plan calls for a total coal output of 60 million tons during 1947. Planned domestic consumption for 1947 is 30,104,000 tons with 8,500,000 tons of this total going to private consumers for fuel and the balance being used in industry. Coal exports during 1947 are to total 25 million tons.
2. Following are actual coal output figures for the first three quarters of 1947 as compared with production targets set by the Three Year Plan:

<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Three Year Plan</u> Production Target (in tons)	<u>Actual</u> Production (in tons)
I	13,500,000	13,478,300
II	13,607,000	13,690,200
III	15,169,500	15,560,700

3. During 1947, expenditures for investment in the coal industry have increased, particularly for electric power, sorting equipment, and production of mining equipment. Twelve factories are producing approximately 75 billion zlotys worth of mining equipment per year.
4. A "coal offensive" is planned for 1950. At that time the USSR's coal industry will be in normal operation so that all Polish coal may be thrown on the European market. Germany, England, and the US will not be in a position to increase their coal production sufficiently to compete with Poland on the European market. Should they attempt it, however, their production will be hampered by Communist-fomented strikes.
5. The Polish coal industry has created a general office in Prague for the Balkans, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary. Eventual "coal offensives" are planned for France and Italy.

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